

COLUMBIA HERALD.

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F. D. LANDER, Editor.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

In our issue of July 16, the HERALD contained the following:

"Money is easy in Maury County. The people are nearer out of debt than they have been for years, and the banks have more money on deposit than they know what to do with."

This "unfortunate admission" from a bimetalist, as some are choosed to term it, seems to have brought some comfort to the anxious heart of our good friend the Hon. J. A. Cunningham of Kimmins, who takes it for his text in a letter to the Nashville American.

"What a wonderful statement," he says; "not a theory of Brother Lander's, but simply a statement of fact. * * * The logic of facts is doing the work. The evidence of this is that money is now easy and plentiful, and such men as F. D. Lander have the manhood to publish it to the world."

We are sorry to turn away a compliment so nicely put, and hope that Mr. Cunningham will not think less of our "caudor" or "manhood," when we tell him that the "theory" he spins for our "facts" is altogether a mistaken one.

The facts are as stated; money is easy in Maury County; the people are nearer out of debt than they have been for years, and the banks have more money on deposit than they know what to do with. But that the gold standard, or the Dingley bill, or McKinleyism in general has had aught to do with this except to hinder it on its way, we deny, and can give better reasons for this theory, we think, than Mr. Cunningham does for his.

Take the first statement and the third, and consider them together: "Money is easy in Maury County, and the banks have more on deposit than they know what to do with."

Mr. Cunningham's theory is that the "single gold standard basis" has brought forth this beneficent result, if beneficent it is. We deny that the conditions have improved in the least. Lets see. By reference to our files and taking the bank statements of last year, we find that the banks of Columbia had on deposit then, in round numbers, \$370,000; this year, from the statements so far made they have on deposit \$415,000. A difference in favor of this year of about \$45,000. They had loaned out last year \$244,000; they have loaned out this year \$387,000. They had "more than they knew what to do with" last year, (that is, excess of deposit over loans, to say nothing of capital stock) \$126,000; to this add capital stock, and we find that last year the banks of Columbia had in their vaults, \$246,000—nearly a quarter of a million of idle dollars.

This year their loans so far reported are \$387,000; on deposit, \$415,000; excess of deposit over loans, ("more than they know what to do with") \$28,000; add to this, capital stock, \$120,000, and they have now, "more than they know what to do with," \$148,000, while last year they had \$246,000, a difference of nearly one hundred thousand dollars in favor of last year over this.

That is the prosperity Mr. McKinley with his protection idea, and his aids, the gold standard Democrats(?)—God save the mark—have brought in the "ten short months of his administration," to which the gentleman from Kimmins points with so much pride.

But without these figures, Mr. Cunningham will remember, as all of us remember, that all last summer the New York banks were actually overrun with money. It was a fact argued and admitted by both sides, and the McKinleyites contended that to elect him would restore confidence and withdraw this surplus from the bank vaults and send it into the channels of trade. To some extent it has restored confidence among the bankers; they are less panicky than they were a year ago and are loaning more liberally; but they still have more than they know what to do with, business is still stagnated, new enterprises are as scarce and business failures as frequent the first six months of 1897 as for the corresponding months of 1896.

Columbia is perhaps as prosperous a town as there is in the South; and yet not a new house of any consequence has been built this year, not a new enterprise has been started, and idle mechanics and would-be laborers stand on the streets begging for work.

As to our other statement, "the people are nearer out of debt than they have been for years," the causes for that are local. They have been approaching that con-

dition for the last five years, and, paradoxical as it may seem, the hard times have brought them to it. The bank failures, while it broke some, helped others out. Men who were thought to be solvent, got shaky; everybody got scared, and it was an easy thing to settle with your creditor upon most any terms proposed. The bank trustees and receivers, rather than enter into innumerable lawsuits and endless litigation, compromised hundreds of debts, and enabled many men to square their accounts who could not otherwise have done so. Mercantile houses toppled and fell, and Eastern creditors and home creditors as well, fearful of the times, accepted in full payment 25 and 50 cents on the dollar in settlement of their claims. And while these were getting out, few had the temerity to even try to get in; by these means and through the slow process of strict economy, the individual debts of the county have been greatly reduced.

But even this does not apply to the country at large. Maury is a favored spot; not in sentiment, fancy or theory, but in fact. And, too, this year has been an exceptionally fortunate one for the farmers, and we are, mostly, farmers. The wheat acreage was unusually large, and the average yield per acre greater than ever known before. Neither Mr. McKinley nor his gold standard allies had anything to do with that. The price per bushel opened the same this year as last, and it remains to be seen whether it will reach the dollar mark this fall as it did last.

Banks may have plenty of money, while the masses are starving; comparatively few people keep bank accounts; and one complaint we bimetalists make against the single gold standard is, that it amasses in the banks and the hands of the few, all the money of the country.

People may be out of debt and yet not prosperous. Indeed, in prosperous communities the prosperous, as a rule, are those who are more or less in debt. When business is stagnant and times are dull; when the markets are uncertain, and prices continue to fall and the people are too disheartened to venture to go in debt, then money may be easy to borrow, but without takers; banks may have more than they know what to do with, and the people may stand around idle, listless and out of debt, but that is not what we call prosperity, Brother Cunningham.

THE HERALD makes its politest bow to our esteemed contemporaries, the Knoxville Sentinel and the Maury Democrat. The first named paper adopts one of our editorials as its own, and gives it to the world without comment or credit. Their good friend, the Maury Democrat, takes it from and credits it to, the Knoxville Sentinel. Showing in each instance the confidence they have in our opinions, and their admiration for our style of expression. Such delicate attentions are highly appreciated. The editorial in question, as it appears in yesterday's Democrat, reads as follows:

"When a new constitution is presented, if it is narrow or partisan; if it gives to one class of people more freedom or rights than another; if it is not for all the people and their interests, then we can and should and will reject it. But now let's confine ourselves to the single question of whether or not we need a convention, of this opportunity to call it."

MR. GORMAN of Maryland, is the first to begin the straddling act for 1900. Through his manipulations the Maryland convention has declared that they "believe in honest money, the gold and silver money of the constitution, the coinage of both metals without discrimination against either, into standard dollars of final payment and redemption." The trouble with that is not in the declaration, but in what it does not declare. While it breathes of bimetalism, it ignores the question of ratio, and that is just where the enemies of silver would like to place the silver men. Why, nearly all the goldites call themselves bimetalists, with a number of its interjected. Oh, no, Mr. Gorman. We will try you straddlers another fall on the 16 to 1 proposition. Six and a-half million people have declared for that, and they are not ready yet to forego their convictions or desert the gallant boy orator who led them.

Does the editor of the Nashville Sun speak from bitter experience when he says: "No man ever led the life of a gambler and was happy. He must needs subsist on a diet of chicken one day and feathers the next. It is the life of an outcast; the death of a suicide."

It is a real pity that a clean man and straight Democrat like Senator Turley, should be afflicted with even the quasi support of the Nashville Banner.

UNLESS a voter shows his poll tax receipt for 1896, he cannot cast a legal ballot in the election next Thursday.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

With this issue the HERALD closes its campaign for a Constitutional Convention. It has from time to time pressed this question upon the attention of the people. It has advocated the convention at all times with conservatism, and has insisted upon the necessity of constitutional revision with respectful deference to differing opinions. It has sought by all honorable means to arouse the people to the importance of the question, for the HERALD recognizes that this is the people's government, and they alone should say whether we should change our fundamental law. It has labored earnestly to excite an interest among the people, for it was unwilling to see the proposition carry without a general approval of the voters of the State.

One thing has been very patent within the last ten days; that is, the convention is growing in favor every day. In fact it has come to be so generally admitted that we need some fundamental changes, that the opponents of the convention have ceased to argue the merits of the question and are seeking by false statements to prejudice the people against the movement. It has been sought to poison their minds against it by stating that the new constitution will not be submitted to the people after it is framed by the convention. But those who are making the argument must be conscious that they are stating a falsehood. In the first place, the law under which the convention is called provides that it shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection.

But independent of this it is the unanimous opinion and desire of the people of the State that the new constitution shall be submitted to the people, and in the face of this unanimous demand it can safely be counted upon that there is no man in Maury County, nor in any other county, with character enough even to offer as a candidate for delegate that would dare undertake to establish the new constitution without submitting it to the people.

It is indeed fortunate that there are so many safeguards thrown around our organic law. This question of changing our constitution has to be passed upon three successive times by the people before there is a finality of it; first, they must vote for the convention; then they will have to select their delegates, and after these delegates have framed a constitution it must be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection; and if the delegates should violate their instructions or adopt something unsatisfactory to the people, they can reject their work.

But the merits of a question can sometimes be determined by the character of those who favor and oppose it. In this particular an examination of the elements which are for and against the convention is altogether in favor of the movement. The Democratic party is for it. The Democratic party in each county demanded the submission of the question in their various platforms, and two Democratic Legislatures in succession have passed favorably upon the question. The Republican party are making an organized effort to defeat the proposition. They are assisted in this fight by the corporate interests of the State, and the office-holders as a class almost without exception, are opposing the convention. This is not unnatural, because a convention means a reorganization of government and a consequent displacement of many of the present gang. But it is indeed discouraging to see how a little self-interest will predominate over every other consideration. It is the same war waged on a smaller scale which was made during the last political campaign by the people against the entrenched privileges of the classes. The corporate interests of the State, the monopolies, those who have fed long and well upon the public granaries, those professional politicians who hope to live upon the abuses of government, are arrayed side by side with the Republican party against the people in this fight which they are making for better and more economical government.

It is now the duty of the Democrats, as it has always been their course, to stand by the people's cause against that combination of evil forces which are now threatening the success of that political reformation which is so much desired. The success of this movement depends alone upon the Democratic party; and to our mind it is just as true that the future success of the Democratic party depends upon this movement; for years the ranks of the party in this State have been diminishing, all for the reason that it has failed to relieve the people of the burdens of misgovernment and to stand forth as the party of reform in every department of the public service. Now is our opportunity to bring the party back to its pristine glory and power by identifying it with this movement for a

new constitution. Let the Democrats take up this cause and give the people to understand that the party proposes to carry it through and institute a thorough reformation in every department of the government, and let them do this work vigorously and well, and it will so entrench the party in the hearts and confidence of the people that its sway hereafter will be undisputed.

THE Maury Democrat of yesterday says:

"On next Thursday the people of this county as well as others throughout the state will be called upon to decide whether or not they want a Constitutional Convention. This subject has been very thoroughly discussed by speakers both from platform and through the press. It therefore rests with the sovereign people as to whether or not they want one called."

The above is about as "thoroughly" as the Democrat as ever "discussed" the question, and no mortal man can tell whether that sheet is for or against the calling of the convention. If the "speakers" and the "press" had done their duty to the public no better than this contemporary, the "sovereign people" would have little information on the subject.

Farmer! Farmer!

McLemore has always paid the highest market price for corn and wheat, and will continue to do so, at the McLemore Corn Mill or at any railroad station.

CITY GRAIN & FEED CO.

Took the Cake!

Because it was baked from "BLUE SEAL."

STATE NEWS.

Humboldt has a curfew ordinance. Fayetteville had a \$40,000 fire last Friday.

R. Crosse Jones, the book-keeper for Diehl & Lord's roof garden at the Centennial, has absconded; he sold cheap, taking only \$300 with him.

There appears on the trustee's books of Brady county an assessment of 12 cents tax against Wm. Harris. After the back tax collectors finished the job it was found that the cost amounted to \$9.51.

GENERAL NEWS.

An unknown man suicided at Hopkinsville, Ky., last Friday, by taking morphine.

George Anderson and his son, Wesley Anderson, were arrested at Tuscaloosa, Ala., last week, on the charge of murdering the former's wife by chopping her head from her body.

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!!!

We are not storing wheat to mill or on speculation, therefore are not interested in seeing prices hammered down at harvest time. We want a high and an advancing market, as it is easier for us to handle grain on this kind of a market. We will handle your wheat on a small commission. Call to see or telephone us if you want the highest prices.

CITY GRAIN & FEED CO.

THE TARIFF BILL.

How It Raises Prices on the Necessaries of Life.

[Memphis Commercial-Appeal.]

President McKinley called congress in extraordinary session for the alleged purpose of curing that grave evil, the deficit. This could have been done in a day if it had been the real purpose of the extra session. Revenue duties on four articles would have been ample to meet the emergency. Instead of pursuing this simple course congress has been in session four months, and during that time it has been contriving steals and deals and dicker for nearly all the harpies in the country. The Dingley bill is now the law of the land, and it may be interesting to that forgotten and despised and plucked citizen, the consumer, to know how he stands under it. Here is an estimate of the increased cost of living under Dingley:

Jellies, raised 5 cents.
Oranges and lemons, more than double.
Nuts, increased 1 cent a pound.
Meats, raised 5 per cent.
Chicory, made 1 cent a pound; it was free.
Chocolate, raised a half cent.
Salt, 12 cents for 100 pounds; it was free.
Plushes and velvets, changed from 40 per cent. to 9 cents a yard and 25 per cent.
Ready-made clothing and cotton generally, increased 10 per cent.
Hosiery raised 15 per cent.
Floor matting, from 3 to 8 cents; was free.
Collars and cuffs, increased 15 per cent.

Lace goods, raised 10 per cent.
Dress goods, advanced 20 per cent.
Carpets, increased from 18 to 60 cents a yard.
Silks, raised 15 per cent.
Boards, trimmings, hats, etc., increased from 15 to 50 per cent.
Boots and shoes and umbrellas, advanced 5 per cent.
Spectacles and eyeglasses, increased 10 per cent.
Cutlery and scissors, raised 20 per cent.
Pens, changed from 8 to 12 cents a gross.
Hair and hat pins, increased 10 per cent.
Sugar, raised 1 cent a pound.
Preserved vegetables, raised 10 per cent.
Eggs, increased 2 cents a dozen.
Cider advanced 5 cents a gallon.
Hay, onions and honey, doubled.
Green peas, 40 cents a bushel; were free.
Flowers, 25 per cent; were free.
Potatoes, raised 10 cents a bushel.
Vegetables, generally, increased 20 per cent.
Fresh water, fish and mackerel

McKennon, Anderson & Foster.

We sell goods for cash only, but sell them very low.

Last Day of stock-taking,

and you're going to get the benefit of some things that we've found.

MARCHING ORDERS

have been given to everything summerish, and its been a long time since you've had the opportunity to swap a dollar for as near twice its value as we'll give you now. Note some instances for

NEXT MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd.

10c Lawns at 5c yard.

15c and 18c Organdies at 9 1-2c yard.

Ladies' \$1.00 Shirt Waists at 69c each.

Ladies' \$1.50 Shirt Waists at 98c each.

Ladies' \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Oxfords and Buskins at 60c pair.

Men's \$3.50 Cloth Top Oxblood Shoes at \$2.50 pair.

Manhattan \$1.50 Negligee Shirts at 98c each.

Men's All Wool \$10.00 Sack Suits at \$6.75.

DETAILS.

Ladies' Oxfords and Old Ladies' Buskins, about 40 pairs, nearly every size from 2 1/2 to 8, odds and ends of several kinds of \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Oxfords.

Marching orders next Monday, 60c pair, Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, spic and span new, this season's goods, Lawns, Percales, and Madras, sizes 32 to 38. Marching orders next Monday:

For the \$1.00 Shirt Waists, 69c each.

For the \$1.50 Shirt Waists, 98c each.

Thin Wash Goods. Marching orders next Monday:

For all the pretty 10c Lawns and Organdies, 5c yard.

For all the 15c and 18c Lawns, Organdies and Lappet Mulls, 9 1-2c yard. These should go at double quick.

ANNEX SAYS, "Me Too!"

About 30 pairs of Men's Oxblood, Cloth Top Russia Calf Shoes, new coin toe, best \$3.50 shoe we've seen this season, sizes 5 1/2 to 8 1/2 only. Marching orders next Monday \$2.50 pair.

Regular \$1.50 quality, Manhattan Negligee Shirts, collars and cuffs attached, in sizes 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2 and 16 1/2 only. Marching orders next Monday, 98c each.

Men's All Wool Sack Suits, broken lots, of \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.50 suits. Marching orders for next Monday \$6.75 suits. You can come for these Saturday, too.

If you see it in our ad. it's so.

McKennon, Anderson & Foster.

and halibut, advanced a quarter of a cent a pound.

It will be observed that the new tariff raises prices on food, clothing and all the ordinary necessities of life. Whether this bill will increase the revenue or not is an unsolved problem, but it is certain that it gives millions of dollars to the sugar trust and other charitable institutions. The consumer would have no ground for complaint if, for instance, the increase of 1 cent a pound on sugar went to the government; but when he knows that the government of the United States has taken this amount from him in order to give it to a handful of millionaires, he can hardly be blamed for entertaining the idea that our Republican form of government is but another name for systematized theft. By observing the preceding table he can get a fair idea of how prosperity is to be restored.

Battle Cry of the Anti's.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: "Rally all ye tax-eaters. Send in your contributions. Come forth, ye petroleum patrollers. Sashay to the front, ye cohorts of pie, and chip into the pot. We must down the people in order to save them. We need money to save the coal oil bonanzas and other soft snags which have been created in the interest of the people.—Anti-Convention League."

Don't Quarrel With the Cook!

And kick down the stove, but buy "BLUE SEAL" only and your troubles will cease.

A Terrible Joker.

Ivan the Terrible forgot neither his devotions nor his diversions. His pastime bears were brought from Novgorod. When from his window he perceived a group of citizens collected he let slip two or three of these ferocious animals, and his delight on beholding the flight of the terrified creatures, and especially on hearing the cries of the victims, was unbounded. His bursts of laughter were loud and long continued. To console those who were maimed for life, he would sometimes send each of them a small piece of gold. Another of his chief amusements was in the company of jesters, whose duty it was to divert him, especially before and after any executions, but they often paid dearly for an unseasonable joke. Among these none was more distinguished than Prince Gvosdef, who held a high rank at court. The Czar, being one day dissatisfied with a jest, poured over the Prince's head the boiling contents of a soup-basin. The agonized wretch prepared to retreat from the table, but the tyrant struck

him with a knife, and he fell senseless to the floor. Dr. Arnolph was instantly called. "Save my good servant!" cried the Czar; "I have jested with him a little too hard." "So hard," replied the other, "that the revenue or not is an unsolved problem, but it is certain that it gives millions of dollars to the sugar trust and other charitable institutions. The consumer would have no ground for complaint if, for instance, the increase of 1 cent a pound on sugar went to the government; but when he knows that the government of the United States has taken this amount from him in order to give it to a handful of millionaires, he can hardly be blamed for entertaining the idea that our Republican form of government is but another name for systematized theft. By observing the preceding table he can get a fair idea of how prosperity is to be restored."

Blue Seal Flour!

Snowier and lighter than ever before. It bakes beautifully and eats better than it bakes. All grocers keep it.

Curious Advertisements.

Near an English summer resort the following sign was recently exhibited: "Visitors are cautioned against bathing within 100 yards of this spot several persons having been drowned here lately by order of the authorities."

An inscription on a monument in a Scotch cemetery reads as follows: "Erected By His Spouse to the memory of

A—B—

Manufacturer of Fireworks. "He has gone to the only place where his own works are excelled." This was the singular announcement to be seen recently outside a certain suburban place of worship: "This evening the Rev. Mr. X— will preach his farewell sermon, and the choir will render a thanksgiving specially composed for the occasion."

And this awful suggestion appears on the bookshelves of a suburban church: "All kneelers should be hung up at the end of the service!" Kneeling mats are undoubtedly meant, but the sentence sounds funny.

The Queen of England once bestowed a gratuity on a blind beggar at Windsor, and the next day the man appeared on the streets with this card on his breast: "Blind from inflammation, assisted by Her Majesty the Queen."

In Dover, Eng., the Bee Hive "public house" was thus advertised:

"Within this hive we're all alive; Good liquors make us funny; If you are dry step in and try The flavor of our honey."